CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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Amusements.

Chicago Theatre.

JERRY CARSWALL ..... Lessee
J. H. HAZLETT ..... MANAGER
ENGAGEMENT OF MISS SUSAN DENIN
AND MR. HARRY MACARTHY.
MONDAY EVENING, ... JUNE 15, 1857
LEVILLE. ..... Mr. SUSAN DENIN.
Mr. J. G. Shepherd.
Mr. Harry Macarthy.
Mrs. Herbert.
Fancy Dance ..... Miss Aubrey.
To conclude with
WHITE FOOTS OR THE PEPPERS.
Lemuel ..... Mr. Harry Macarthy.
Lemuel (in character of Jim Crow) ..... Mr. Richard.
Applause Calculated ..... Miss Susan Denin.
Admission, Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Second Tier, 25 cts. Gallery for colored persons, 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8. Secured Seats can be taken at the Box Office from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 P.M. to 4 P.M., when they are not secured.

North's National Theatre.

T. D. NORTH ..... Proprietor
H. ROSSON ..... Acting Manager
Engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist
MR. COLLINS.
MONDAY EVENING, ... June 15, 1857
Benefit Dramatic ..... Mr. Collins
IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Patrick O'Donnelly ..... Mr. Collins
Kate Fox de Duce ..... Miss C. Allard
To conclude with
TIDDY THE TILER.
Tiddy ..... Mr. Collins.
To conclude with
Nancy O'Dwyer ..... Mr. T. D. Finn
Mrs. Peter Dwyer (with songs) ..... Miss Fanny Denham.
Prices of Admission—Box Seats, 50 cts.; Lower Private Box, $5; Upper Private Box $3; Single seats in Private Box, 50 cts.; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Secured Seats can be taken at the Box Office from 10 to 1 P.M. 1857

MODWAY'S ETHIOPIAN MELANGES ARE THE ..... Hall for Two Weeks, Commencing on Monday, June 15th. The Original MODWAY BOYS, and the celebrated Comedian, Mr. Bob Hudson, (where they have delighted for the last two years), will, during the enlarged Minstrel Troupe, introducing New Ethiopian Melodies, Choruses, Duetts, Quartettes, Comic Sketches, Burlesques, Dances, and songs.
PEALE'S CONCERTS IN CHICAGO.
Commencing on Monday, New Ethiopian Melodies, Choruses, Duetts, Quartettes, Comic Sketches, Burlesques, Dances, and songs.
Admission to all parts, including New Ethiopian Melodies, Choruses, Duetts, Quartettes, Comic Sketches, Burlesques, Dances, and songs, 25 cts. Children under 10 years, half price. Family circle 25 cents.
Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 1857

Chicago Theatre.

FIRST ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE ..... Lessee
J. H. HAZLETT ..... MANAGER
ENGAGEMENT OF MISS SUSAN DENIN
AND MR. HARRY MACARTHY.
MONDAY EVENING, ... June 15, 1857
Mary Evelyn ..... LEVILLE. ..... Miss Susan Denin.
Mr. Jerry Sneak ..... Mr. J. G. Shepherd.
Mrs. Sneak ..... Mrs. Herbert.
Fancy Dance ..... Miss Aubrey.
To conclude with
WHITE FOOTS OR THE PEPPERS.
Lemuel ..... Mr. Harry Macarthy.
Lemuel (in character of Jim Crow) ..... Mr. Richard.
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Tiddy ..... Mr. Collins.

Grand German Musical Festival OF THE NORTH-WESTERN SANGERBUND, At Chicago, on June 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 1857.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH.
AT 9 O'CLOCK A.M.
Assembling of singers from abroad, at the Hand-Hall, in the German Reformed Church, corner of Wells and Indiana streets, and address by the Executive Committee.
AT 10 O'CLOCK P.M.
Concert for the benefit of the Orphans' Home.
AT 4 O'CLOCK P.M.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by a Choir of 300 Singers, and an Orchestra at Forty Performers, at Wood.
FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH.
AT 9 O'CLOCK A.M.
Assembling of Singers from abroad, at the Hand-Hall, in the German Reformed Church, and address by the Executive Committee.
AT 10 O'CLOCK P.M.
Concert for the benefit of the Sick Society of Chicago, by the Vocalists and Orchestra.
AT 4 O'CLOCK P.M.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by a Choir of 300 Singers, and an Orchestra of Forty Performers, at Wood.
SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH.
AT 9 O'CLOCK A.M.
Annual Business Meeting of the Sangerbund, at the Hand-Hall.
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
Dance Performance in the Germania Theatre, in honor of the Ladies.
SUNDAY, JUNE 21ST.
AT 9 O'CLOCK A.M. (Place of Worship as per Programme of the Sangerbund Festival) 1857-3t

Grand Regatta.

THE CHICAGO REGATTA ASSOCIATION
Will Row a Grand Regatta, for the benefit of the Association, on the Chicago River, on the following order of Exercises:
FIRST RACE—For Boats rowed by four oared Black Men, for a Purse of $50.
SECOND RACE—For Boats pulling two pair of Sculls, for a Purse of $50.
THIRD RACE—For Boats pulling a single pair of Sculls, for a Purse of $50.
Boats will be entered with the undersigned, at the Office of the Association, on the South Side, and Cleveland's house on the North Side, until 12 o'clock, on the day of the Regatta.
J. W. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Box 1359 Chicago P. O.

York Central Railroad And the Great Western Line of Canal Boats,

Connect at Cleveland with the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, and at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for Cumberland and Baltimore.
Fare reduced to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and all points East.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
Forwarding, and Commission Business attended to.
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DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....June 15, 1857.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

The present complication of our relations with Great Britain depends wholly upon the determination of the pro-slavery majority in the Senate of the United States, to enter into no arrangement with the English Premier, to secure FREEDOM to certain islands heretofore claimed by Great Britain and now called to Honduras, with a view to the settlement of all existing difficulties—the Mosquito question, among others, included. These islands, known in the newspapers and diplomatic discussions, as *Bay Islands*, are now free. They have been nominally in possession of Her Majesty; and are occupied in part by British subjects whose interests the government felt itself obliged to protect in whatever arrangements should be made. In ceding them to Honduras, it was stipulated that they should remain free, and this session and the conditions thereof were affirmed in the treaty concluded between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon—which treaty the Senate refused to ratify unless that anti-slavery clause were stricken out. That body amended it according to their own notions, and sent it back; but Great Britain refused to recede, and there the matter stands as before—an open question, out of which a single act of indiscretion on the part of a naval commander on that coast, or one of our consular or diplomatic agents, may cause ugly consequences to arise. The other amendments proposed by the Senate, are accepted, though unwillingly, for the purpose of preserving the long threatened peace. And now our country, under the dictation of that pestilent pro-slavery faction that makes the extension of slavery the one thing to be accomplished in all legislative and diplomatic action, uses virtually this language: "Look here, Mr. Bull, there is "no difficulty in the way of an amicable ar-"rangement of all our disputes, if you do not "say a word about niggers. We will bargain "with you about anything else, as we have bar-"gained with you before; but don't ask us to "enter into any guaranty that will limit the "extension of human Slavery. We prefer to "jeopardize the peace that now exists between "us—to imperil the vast commerce of the two "leading commercial nations of the world—"than concede an inch on this point. We hang "to the right of white men, whether in Kansas, "or the Bay Islands, to have, own, buy, sell, "whip, brand and breed niggers without any "let or hindrance whatever. Agree to strike "out the clause in the treaty which speaks of "Freedom, and we can come to terms at once." We submit to our readers that this is a fair construction of the language held by the Senate—language that the commercial North is asked to re-allow.

We refer to the matter again, b ecause the *Canada* brings advices that Lord Palmerston, in a late debate in Parliament, distinctly announced that Great Britain could not and would not consent to this nigger-breeding and slavery-extending amendment that the Senate proposed, and because, we desire our readers to understand why it is that the long pending disagreement with our best customer and fastest friend is not brought to a close. The question is worthy of attentive study.

Case for a Counsel.

The Chicago *Times* has never permitted its readers to think that it believes that the Chicago *Democrat* can, by any possibility, tell the truth. It condemnations of that paper for its alleged falsehoods have invariably been emphatic and severe. It accords its editor the possession of no virtue whatever, either as a public man or a private citizen. That is their opinion, in which we have no right to interfere; let them fight it out. But, with the facts so well understood, how will the *Times* defend its conduct toward this paper? It seizes upon a random charge made against "a Republican editor," in the *Democrat*, and without a shadow of proof, makes an application of that charge to "an editor of the TRIBUNE." The offence alleged is not one of a political nature; but a crime of the grossest and basest character, which should be buried at no man without the clearest and most convincing proof. In this the journalism, free from offensive personalities, of which the *Times* boasts! If the testimony of the *Democrat* against a Republican editor is to be accepted as conclusive against an editor of the TRIBUNE, how shall we disbelieve the *Democrat* when it describes the political and personal characteristics of the editor of the *Times*? Will the *Times* be allowed to impeach its own witness?

New York & Erie Railroad.

This great thoroughfare has made a poor show of earnings as compared with expenses for the half year ending April 1st, 1857; although it is said to have done a great deal better during the succeeding months of April and May. The receipts show an aggregate falling off during the half year, of $255,174 30, and the expenses an increase of $243,158 70, showing an aggregate loss of $498,333 on the six months' business, as compared with the same six months of 1855—'56.

But this is not the worst of it. The running expenses and interest on bonds, not including the payment to the Sinking Fund, $210,000, have exceeded the aggregate earnings by $17,945 19. The profit on working the road for the same period of the previous year was $438,387 91. A portion of this undesirable result has come from the diminished business of the road, and a portion from the increased expenses consequent upon the strike of engineers and upon the bad weather of last Winter.

The receipts for the half year compared with 1856 were as follows:

	1857. Year.	1856. Year.	1857 vs. 1856. Decrease.
From Freight	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]
From Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Mails	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Sources	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The expenses during the same period were as follows:

	1857. Year.	1856. Year.	1857 vs. 1856. Decrease.
Transportation	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Locomotive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total includes tools and some other minor items.

Some of the principal items, that went to make up the expense account were these:

Fuel and lubricants	[illegible]
Repairs of engines and cars	[illegible]
Repairs of track and bridges	[illegible]
Superintendence	[illegible]
Compensation, engineers and trains	[illegible]
Damages by locomotives	[illegible]
Damages by miscellaneous accidents	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

It will be observed that the item of repairs of cars and locomotives is the heaviest item the Company had to encounter; and the past history was that of repairing the track. The stock of the Erie Road has sunk to thirty-one cents on the dollar. If it can meet the interest in its bonds, pay the sinking fund of $400,000 per year and keep itself in good repair, the stock will eventually come up. But many years may first have to elapse.

E. S. Marshall and a Brave Woman.

The Pittsburg correspondent of Cincinnati gives the following from Hanging Rock, Ohio, On Saturday, it seems that two deputy Marshals endeavored to arrest a fugitive slave and his wife, in Cincinnati. The slave made fight with a long knife, and severely laddled one of the officers, when the other U. S. hound shot the fugitive dead with a revolver. The black man was perhaps morally guilty; the wife was innocent. One was fighting for his life, and for the liberty of his wife; the other was fulfilling his vocation, and earning his bread and human scalps into the bargain. We quote the following from the statement of the Marshals, in defence of the shooting: "We quietly "arrested the man and began to take him to "jail, when he drew his knife and stabbed "one of the officers in the side, and then "drew his revolver and shot the man dead. "We did not shoot the woman at all, and "she was not injured in any way. We had "no other alternative than to shoot, or let "the man escape, and we could not do that." Shooting is the proper method of dealing with a brave woman who defends her husband against the assault of a brutal man-hunter. Let the Marshals try it on the next occasion.

Hatters and Things in Champaign County.

(Correspondence of the Daily Chicago Tribune.)

URBANA, Champaign Co., June 13, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Gentlemen:—I wrote to you some weeks since asking if you were not rather aggravating the complaints of the injury done to the wheat crop. I beg to relieve what I have maintained since last of March, that there will be by per cent, more wheat of the crop of 1857 than of the crop of 1855-56, in the State of Illinois. The combined exertions of all the hears in your city have not been able this year to shake my individual opinions, made up from reliable and personal knowledge, and believe me, they will be less liable to influence my convictions in the future.

Since June came in, the weather has been of the most promising character for the growth of corn, and it is hoeing ahead vigorously. During May the cold weather, though unfavorable to corn, was just that needed for spring and winter wheat. Sometimes of early planted corn there has been replanted, and some disks remain so yet but it is doubtful whether they can be filled this year. But at the present time the promise for great crops of wheat, winter and spring, of corn and potatoes, of hay and grass, of fruit, and every product indigenous or common to Central Illinois, was never better than at the present time.

The town is growing of course, and keeping pace with the country on which it depends. Mr. Hovey, the editor of the *New England Horticultural Magazine*, when examining the State in this vicinity, expressed the opinion, that of all places he had seen in the West, this point seemed to offer the best location, for starting an extensive nursery to supply the surrounding country. Doubtless Mr. H. entertained an opinion common to well informed men here, that in order to cultivate and succeed with fruits and forest trees on the prairies, they must be started and grown from the seed on prairie soil, and exposed to all the kind and other influences incident thereto. Certainly the failures that have occurred in attempts to supply our prairie farms from eastern nurseries, seem to suggest other causes than want of care in transportation, skill in planting and knowledge in subsequent cultivation. It seems to be worth mentioning that in this and the adjoining counties the new comers into towns are generally from New England, while the purchasers and improvers of the soil on the most extensive scale are from Kentucky. There are as many as a dozen from the latter State who have bought or opened farms in Champaign Co. within a year—and nearly half the residents of West Urbana are from New England, and a handsome share of these from old Massachusetts. I have not time, and you would not have patience to allow me to philosophize on this state of things. It is unquestionably true, that in many important features agricultural pursuits put on a more imposing form, and are carried on with more profit, where skill and labor are joined to the farmer in Kentucky than in any other State of the Union, and it will no doubt be conceded too, that nowhere does the mechanic stand so well, or is so respectably surrounded as in New England. Wherefore may we not conclude that we may have the gratification of seeing the two parents developed in harmony on a more generous soil and under a more liberal social system here?

Yours,

Douglas at Springfield.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13, 1857.

Messrs. Editor:—Mr. Douglas spoke here last evening, (Friday) and such a speech! I send you, as notes, merely, a few hints. He divided his citizen like the trinity, into three heads—Kansas, Dred Scott, Utah.

First—Kansas: He did not say much on this point—passed it over almost in silence. Said it was his measure—approved of all that was done, so far as the National government was concerned—approved of himself in the whole matter—blamed the Free State men—said that if they did not vote, the curse be on them and theirs, &c. Said not much, and said that badly.

Second—Dred Scott: Here he was peculiarly at home—perfect as a Unionseeking, and nigger equality—said that it was a glorious decision—eulogized Justice Taney. Said he was a great man and a good one; said that the opinion was the law and should be obeyed—glad that it was made—drew the Nation into two parties—the friends and the enemies of the Union. Here he was again at home—he did said that those who do not support—do not admire and love the Dred Scott decision, very amalgamationists by nature, socially and politically! Said much which was disgusting—dented the black theory of the nigger race—said they were not of the same species, not the same genus. Said the Union was blessed or cursed down to a nature pale, as nigger equality, amalgamation, &c., or the the National Democracy.

Third—Utah: Here he said that once he (Douglas) was in favor of nominal popular sovereignty, but now he had become convinced that it did thing was practically wrong; that the Mormons were traitors to the Constitution, lecherous, scoundrels &c., that the territorial act should be instantly and peremptorily repealed—that Young was a murderer, outlaw, rebel against the Union. Here he again got happy—Douglas—not the national Democracy, by Buchanan, had taken the matter in hand and now it will soon be settled, &c., &c., in words—" the knife quickly, and cut out that putrefactive and destructive cancer, which was gnawing into the vitals of the body politic. He said "he reversed his old opinions on this ground—had swung around and had taken an imperial view." Said that when a people were incapable of self-government it was the right, it was the duty of other people, other governments, to lay hold of and solve that other foolish people, and to govern them solve value—willing or unwilling. Popular Sovereignty was duly knocked in the head by Douglas!

He had then three hours during the speech, instead of only three hours—was poor, lying, ambitious man.

An eye witness informs us that, the number present and did not exceed three or four hundred—a majority of whom appeared to be women and children. He says the speech was the poorest one he ever heard Douglas deliver, and he has heard him an hundred times. [Ed.]

Latest Canadian News.

ROBERT EAT SHORT CAPT. BULL PASSED.—We are gratified to learn by the Chatham *Planet* that the bill empowering the formation of a Company for the construction of the St. Clair, Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal, from the St. Clair River to Rond Eau, on Lake Erie was read the third time and finally passed in the Legislative Council of Canada on the 5th inst. The *Planet* says:

Now it becomes the duty of the Provincial Government, to forward a report which is now in course of preparation, by Messrs. Parkinson & Smith C. E., Hamilton, which will contain the cost, the feasibility, the practicability, and the utility of this special enterprise. Let there be no relaxation of energy on the part of our energetic member, and we certainly will have the Canal in earnest.

GENERAL FRIZZ.—A bill to abolish Sunday labor on the canals and in the post offices of Canada, after having passed through several stages by one majority, in the lower Canadian House of Parliament at Toronto, received a tie vote of 53 to 53 on its final passage, and was killed by the negative vote of the Speaker. A measure to amend the Usury Laws by increasing the rate of interest to 7 per cent, equalizing it with that prevaing in the neighboring State of New-York, was thrown out a few days ago by Lower Canada votes.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.—In the Canadian House of Assembly on the 9th, a resolution for the extension of the principles of Reciprocity between the Provinces and the United States in all articles the produce or manufacture of either country, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The resolution was advocated by Mr. Conger, who stated the object to be to provide that the duties levied on articles of American manufacture in the United States. The Hon. Hamilton Merritt asserted that under the present tariff the United States have many advantages, and that the only way in which Canada could have manufactures would be by at once adopting the American tariff. The resolution was defeated by several members, the general feeling being in favor of adopting the U. S. tariff. During the debate, Attorney General Cayley stated that within a few weeks a distinguished gentleman, plans in the hands of the Secretary of Washington, making the difficulties in the way of friendly intercourse between the two countries, and that he had taken to bring the subject of Reciprocity before the notice of the American Government. He stated that the war against Michigan was also a subject of correspondence between the parties, thought the tariff too large a subject to be taken up on him in the course, but the question, to consider it was carried on a division. Not much probability of action on Reciprocity this session, as the resolution was to take place on the 1st of July next.

Sunset & Sugar in the Sunlight!

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in an article on the sugar question, says that the Sugar Bill will be in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, before this paper. The composition of the committee is known to be favorable to the bill. We have heard from a source which we deem reliable, that the Committee will report in favor of the bill, with a slight reduction on the tax. We have also been informed that the Committee will report a bill for the collection of the revenue from the sugar plantations of Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Southern Georgia, on the old basis.

Sunset & Sugar in the Sunlight!

This cannot be in the case of the thousands of purchasers of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, who have found it the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all the diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all the Druggists in the United States and Canada. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Decline of Railroad Stocks—the Cause.

The stocks of many Railroads have been too high; some have fallen below what they are intrinsically worth. The professional speculators in Railroad Stocks and bonds came considerable of the fluctuations to which these securities are subject. But other causes are at work besides the "bulls" and "bears." The building of rival lines; dishonest management on the part of officers; bad financiering by the Directors; construction of branches that do not pay; casualties by fire, flood or collision; extra outlay for equipment, construction, repair, iron, and several other causes and contingencies exercise more or less influence on the selling price of this sort of property. The decline in the value of Railroad Stocks during the past twelve months, has been very great on a majority of Roads; few stocks can be quoted at par; there are more selling under 60 per cent, than above that figure, and some of the greatest lines in the Union are below 50 per cent.

But there are other important facts connected with the value of Railroad Stocks and bonds that have generally been overlooked and which it would be wise to take into account. The actual cash outlay for the construction of a railroad must not be taken as the amount that figures on the Company's Stock books. A majority of them never cost 60 per cent. of their stated capital. Nearly all the Railroads of this country have been built chiefly on borrowed money, and on kiting principles. Some roads are paying interest on more bonds than represent the actual cash expended in building them, and at the same time their stock issued exceeds their outstanding bonds. The process of building a Western road has usually been something like this: First, each county and town along its proposed route, are induced to subscribe a given amount of stock, in their corporate capacity; sundry citizens put down various sums in their individual capacities. A Board of Directors is chosen from those most active or noisy in starting the enterprise. The amount of stock thus subscribed may be $4,000 per mile on the length of the contemplated road.

After the route is located and engineered, we have the letting. Certain contractors come forward and propose to take the whole line, and prepare it for the iron, and offer to receive the fourth of their pay in bonds, one-fourth in stock, and one-half in cash—the bonds to be taken at, say, 80 cents on the dollar. This magnificent (?) proposition is accepted, and the contract signed, sealed and delivered.

The contractors proceed to *sub-let* the work in mile sections to sharp, driving, Irish and Yankee "bosses"—the former to do the digging and filling, the latter to build the masonry, bridges and furnish ties. The contractors usually manage to make the half cash they receive from the Directors, fulfill their obligations. Frequently they can clear even more, by inducing the sub-letters to take a part of their pay in bonds. At the end of a year or two the road-bed is turned over to the Company, ready for the iron, at a cost to the company of perhaps twelve thousand dollars per mile—the sub-contractors having performed the labor for six thousand.

In the meanwhile, the Directors have been exercising their financial wits to raise the half cash for grading, bridging, &c. They have convertist their county, township, and village subscriptions into bonds, and sent them to New York, or London, for sale. After a great deal of higgling and brokerage, the bonds are sold for 75 per cent., and are made to draw eight per cent. interest, payable in New York, semi-annually. Deducting commissions, black mail and other contingent expenses, not more than 70 per cent. finds its way into the treasury of the company. One million of dollars of these securities have thus realized the company only $700,000 in cash, though it stands on the stock books for a full million.

Look at the interest to be paid: First, 8 per cent., on the million of bonds, is $80,000; one and a half for exchange is $15,000: total, $95,000—which is 13 1-2 per cent. on the amount of cash actually received. But the depletion does not stop here. A half year's interest soon becomes due, and $47,500 of the borrowed money is paid back to the lender; another six months comes, and another $47,500 goes; and by the time the Road begins to earn money, one-fifth of the proceeds of the bonds have returned to the usurer who furnished it, to meet his demand for thirteen per cent. on its use. This process has gone on with equal speed in some cases, and worse—" the knife quickly, and cut out that putrefactive and destructive cancer, which was gnawing into the vitals of the body politic. He said "he reversed his old opinions on this ground—had swung around and had taken an imperial view." Said that when a people were incapable of self-government it was the right, it was the duty of other people, other governments, to lay hold of and solve that other foolish people, and to govern them solve value—willing or unwilling. Popular Sovereignty was duly knocked in the head by Douglas!

He had then three hours during the speech, instead of only three hours—was poor, lying, ambitious man.

Border Ruffian Spit in New York.

The Democratic party of this city is again divided into two distinct and antagonistic organizations, and the wars of the roses which followed the Van Buren defeat of 1848, and the hard and soft shell quarrel and split of 1853, may of course be expected to follow.

Throughout the State, according to the Nowspapers, the Democratic organizations of democracy have already divorced each other like the Kilkenny cats, leaving nothing but their tails dangling over the clothes line. In this metropolis, however, the Democracy seemed never was there a more effective re-union and consolidation of all branches of the party than in behalf of Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency. Even a little outside faction in support of Mr. Libby for Mayor, were guilty of an insidious and determined effort to distract and divide the party in this city; but they failed. The bulk of the party supporting Mr. Buchanan, made a "clean day's work of it" by voting also for Mayor Wood, and the regular nominees, national, State and municipal, throughout.

But this November re-union appears to have been nothing better than a delusive armistice. With the first shock of the approaching fall, the old chronic scrofula has broken out in a fresh place. Instead of a united band of patriots, sticking together like wax, from "the cohesive power of the public plunder," the Democracy between two metropolitan organizations, standing like the jackass between his two bundles of hay, or rather like two factions at a Dutch frolic, "each party cry the signal for a shindy.—*N. Y. Herald*, 11th inst.

The Ohio Slave Case.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, 12th.)

The testimony taken before Judge Leavitt and printed yesterday, shows that in the first place the U. S. officers engaged in hunting white slaves thought proper to employ the time he had for their work, as is the editor of the *Enquirer* in endeavoring them. In the second place, they were all drunk—refused to tell the men they had taken, what were the charges on which the arrest was made—refused to let the prisoners see their friends—treated the principles to 'if they had been dogs or niggers," upon whom they had been given occasion to vent their vulgar spite. Hiram Cummings was a Taylor, one of the jurymen, "had a long hair on his head, hand coffee and ordered to keep his d—d Abolitionist mouth shut." Churchill said to Taylor, "If—n—n you, put those hand cuffs on." And when the crowd of drunken rowdies were going through the country with men in irons, whom they treated with villainous brutality—manifesting the spirit of a fiend—they drew in their custody, refusing to show their warrants or permit a friend to speak to a prisoner—when they curse and abuse a man for saying that he wants to see Justice done his neighbors"—holding practically that the people of Ohio have no rights that the U. S. Marshals are bound to respect, and are confronted by a mob of with a warrant in his hand—that Marshals have may be lynched into, by the authority of the officers of Ohio is "outrageous," and when, in falling, cursing, drunken pace in the streets and taverns after their victim, the deadly weapons, there is a "disposition to shoot at U. Buchanan is going to see about it.—Ohio is to be subdued.

CATASTROPHES UPON CATASTROPHES.—A LAST EYE.—In Wednesday's Gazette, we published the news of Mrs. Homerson, Miss Taylor, and Mr. Mann's death, and yesterday, we were able to furnish another distressing event in connection with the affair. Night before last, Capt. Campbell, a resident of Cincinnati, the former Dayton, and Lion steamer, in company with another young lady, met up, while the action, with Mrs. Homerson's corpse, and about midnight the boat, anchored to the levee at Thomas, Ohio, the young gentleman, Mr. Dowling Mill Creek, she was there and hurry, ran the yacht beneath a number of some fifty feet, from the middle of the boat, and fell from the deck.

The yacht is valued by round him a wall, and escaped gave the alarm immediately, and the drowned than the boat had fallen in on the side. The watchmen was prepared by the yacht, and the boat was soon in the water, and the crew was there. Lights were brought and the boat was soon in the water, and the yacht was found. The yacht was found, and the boat was found, and the yacht was found. The yacht was found, and the boat was found. The yacht was found, and the boat was found. The yacht was found, and the boat

The Book Trade.

Valuable Books, Just Received

AT GUTHRIE'S ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE, 79 WASHINGTON ST., Opposite Tremont House.

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NOW READY.

Irving's Life of Washington,

COMPLETING THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and including the Inauguration of the President of the United States.

Subscribers will receive, with Portrait of Mrs. Washington, notable thanks of the Author, in 1862 and two following years, $2.50 in sheets.

The Work will be issued in three volumes, octavo, with a portrait and other illustrations, and a copious and valuable Index, and will be completed in two volumes, octavo, with Portrait of Washington, $5.50 in sheets

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE BY John W. Sharp, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the payment of a promissory note, dated and executed by him, and bearing date the ninth day of May, A.D. 1856, to the undersigned, in the Court House in the City of Chicago, and payable to the order of Joseph Gibbons of Lancaster County, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first day of June after the date thereof, I, Joseph Gibbons, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by a certain Mortgage executed by said John W. Sharp and Sophia Sharp, his wife, bearing even date with said note, and by which the said mortgagor conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, the premises and the power of sale for the purpose of paying said note, and the interest thereon, on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the door of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said John W. Sharp and Sophia Sharp, his wife, in and to all that certain parcel of land situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as follows: Lot Eight (8) in Block Four (4) in Sawyer's addition to Chicago, being the south half of the south quarter of the north half of the east half of the south quarter of Section twenty-five (25), Township thirty-eight (38) north of Range Fourteen (14) east, containing five acres, more or less, to satisfy the principal and interest due on said promissory note, and the expenses accruing the collection of the same.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 4, 1857.—30-w5

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Pleasant.

Jurge A. Hotchkiss vs. Amanda M. Hotchkiss.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Amanda M. Hotchkiss, the defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Amanda M. Hotchkiss that on the 1st day of June, 1857, the complainant, filed his bill of complaint in said Court, of the chancery side thereof, on the 12th day of June, 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Amanda M. Hotchkiss, returnable to the first day of June, 1857, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Amanda M. Hotchkiss, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of June, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and allegations therein set forth and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

N. B. HARMON, Complt's Solr.

Chicago, June 10, 1857.—30-3t5 5w4t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

Albert Hobart, John White jr. and Harvey B. Massey vs. Henry F. Parker.—In Chancery.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Henry F. Parker and Joshua Haswell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the clerk's office of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the first day of June, A.D. 1857, at the suit of the said Albert Hobart, John White jr. and Harvey B. Massey, against the estates of the said Henry F. Parker and Joshua Haswell, for the sum of two hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been executed on the said

Now, therefore, notice you, the said Henry F. Parker and Joshua Haswell, that the said Albert Hobart, John White and Harvey B. Massey, will on the first Monday in June, being the 1st day of June, A.D. 1857, at the court house in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as the said Court Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the term of said court, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A.D. 1857, the said Albert Hobart, John White and Harvey B. Massey, will apply to the said court in favor of the said Albert Hobart, John White and Harvey B. Massey, to have such of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CORNELL, WHITE & JAMESON, Plfs's Attys.—30-3t5 5w4t

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE BY George Hulker of the city of Chicago, in the payment of certain promissory notes, dated Chicago, June 2nd, 1856, for the payment of one thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, payable to Peter Fisher, at the Marine Bank, on the 15th day of May, 1857, then therein, we, Samuel H. Price and Frederick F. Fisher, by virtue of the power given in a certain Mortgage made by said Hulker, to the undersigned, bearing date, 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, November 19th, 1856, in Book 5 of Mortgages, page 21, shall on the twentieth day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said City of Chicago, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all right, title and equity of redemption of the said John W. Sharp and Sophia Sharp, his wife, in and to all that certain parcel of land situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as follows: Lot Eight (8) in Block Four (4) in Sawyer's addition to Chicago, being the south half of the south quarter of the north half of the east half of the south quarter of Section twenty-five (25), Township thirty-eight (38) north of Range Fourteen (14) east, containing five acres, more or less, to satisfy the principal and interest due on said promissory note, and the expenses accruing the collection of the same.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 4, 1857.—30-w5

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas.

June Term, 1857.

Judge A. Hotchkiss vs. Amanda M. Hotchkiss.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Amanda M. Hotchkiss, the defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Amanda M. Hotchkiss that on the 1st day of June, 1857, the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, of the Chancery side thereof, on the 12th day of June, 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Amanda M. Hotchkiss, returnable on the first day of June, 1857, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Amanda M. Hotchkiss, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of June, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and allegations therein set forth and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

N. B. HARMON, Complt's Solr.

Chicago, June 10, 1857.—30-3t5 5w4t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

Albert Hobart, John White jr. and Harvey B. Massey vs. Henry F. Parker.—In Chancery.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Henry F. Parker and Joshua Haswell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the clerk's office of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the first day of June, A.D. 1857, at the suit of the said Albert Hobart, John White jr. and Harvey B. Massey, against the estates of the said Henry F. Parker and Joshua Haswell, for the sum of two hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been executed on the said

Now, therefore, notice you, the said Henry F. Parker and Joshua Haswell, that the said Albert Hobart, John White and Harvey B. Massey, will on the first Monday in June, being the 1st day of June, A.D. 1857, at the court house in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as the said Court Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the term of said court, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A.D. 1857, the said Albert Hobart, John White and Harvey B. Massey, will apply to the said court in favor of the said Albert Hobart, John White and Harvey B. Massey, to have such of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CORNELL, WHITE & JAMESON, Plfs's Attys.—30-3t5 5w4t

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE BY George Hulker of the city of Chicago, in the payment of certain promissory notes, dated Chicago, June 2nd, 1856, for the payment of one thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, payable to Peter Fisher, at the Marine Bank, on the 15th day of May, 1857, then therein, we, Samuel H. Price and Frederick F. Fisher, by virtue of the power given in a certain Mortgage made by said Hulker, to the undersigned, bearing date, 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, November 19th, 1856, in Book 5 of Mortgages, page 21, shall on the twentieth day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said City of Chicago, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all right, title and equity of redemption of the said John W. Sharp and Sophia Sharp, his wife, in and to all that certain parcel of land situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as follows: Lot Eight (8) in Block Four (4) in Sawyer's addition to Chicago, being the south half of the south quarter of the north half of the east half of the south quarter of Section twenty-five (25), Township thirty-eight (38) north of Range Fourteen (14) east, containing five acres, more or less, to satisfy the principal and interest due on said promissory note, and the expenses accruing the collection of the same.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 4, 1857.—30-w5

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas.

June Term, 1857.

Catherine Lonkiel vs. Georgiana Lonkiel.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of the Defendant, Georgiana Lonkiel, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Georgiana Lonkiel, that Catherine Lonkiel, complainant, filed her bill of complaint in said Court, of the Chancery side thereof, on the 11th day of April, 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Georgiana Lonkiel, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1857), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Georgiana Lonkiel, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of said County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and allegations therein set forth and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

P. L. HALL, JOHN L. JEFFERD, CHAS. T. SEERS, Solrs. for Complt.

Chicago, June 1, 1857.—29-3t5 5w4t

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the firm name and style of OLMSTED & WRIGHT, and respectfully solicit a share of the business of their friends and the public. Having secured the Agency of some of the best Eastern manufacturers of Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron, Nails, &c., we are confident that we shall be able to satisfy those who may favor us with their orders.

WM. LITTLE, MERRITT LADD.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me, in the Fruit business, my brother, Edward S. Wright, who will be my partner, and the firm will be WRIGHT BROS. Chicago, April 29, 1857.—my15w.eow

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Page & Kellogg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified that The business of the late firm will be settled by G. H. Page at the old stand, where he will continue the business in the name of the late firm and adjust settlements.

G. H. PAGE, CHAS. H. PAGE, A. W. KELLOGG.

Chicago, June 9th, 1857.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, will carry on the business of the late firm of Page & Kellogg, at the old stand, under the firm of Page & Kellogg.

G. H. PAGE, CHAS. H. PAGE, A. W. KELLOGG.

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

PARGO & KELLOGG,

(SUCCESSORS TO BELL, PARGO & KELLOGG,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, A great variety of both the one and other kind, constantly on hand, and every description of boots made to order. Cash only and small percentage of some great bargains in BOOTS AND SHOES.

Whipple, Alley & Billings,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

161 South Water Street.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF City and Country Dealers to their large stock of

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE.

Now in store and ready for exhibition. Would particularly invite the attention of country dealers to our

CASH AND SHORT TIME.

WM. SIER, H. W. WHIPPLE, Chicago.

ALLEY & BILLINGS, Bridgeton, Me. 29

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills,

Successors to WARD, DOGGETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all varieties, adapted to the wants of City and Country trade,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

Men's Rip and Thick Boots,

Made in their Chicago manufactory, constantly on hand.

The above will be offered at very lowest prices, and on liberal terms.

123 SOUTH WATER ST. 123

mh30-3m.29 Near Clark street Bridge.

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Hide and Leather Depot.

J. L. Chapman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LEATHER,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Sole and Harness Leather, French Calf Skins, Linings, Bindings, &c., also Deerskins Hides, Sheepskins Pelts and Furs.

8 NORTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES DUNLOP,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, also, the sole agent for the celebrated Bates & Co.'s

BATES & CO.,

HIDE BROKERS AND DEALERS IN Leather, and all kinds of Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, Coarse and Fine Furs. Also, Tinners' Machines and Tools.

my8-1y ASK AT LOW PRICES.

Music and Instruments.

The Largest Music Store in the North-West.

THE WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR

HALLETT & CUMSTON'S

MODEL MELODEONS & ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

Dealers and others supplied at the same Prices as at the Factory in Boston.

HIGGINS BROTHERS, 14 RANDOLPH

Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe

WAREHOUSE.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to our extensive stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Rawson, Bartlett & Co.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Wines & Liquors.

Post & Thompson,

Brandy, Whisky, Gins, Cigars,

CITLIN' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

Medicines, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING Directions where to obtain Medical aid, and treatment for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and all those Diseases which have been brought on by the Sexual Vice, Self-Abuse, and which have been treated by most Physicians as incurable. Sent free of charge, in a sealed envelope, to any address. Address Dr. Hall, Tecumseh, Mich. Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. HURRELL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

69 RANDOLPH STREET, 69

Opposite the Revere Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—MERITOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases, the first and direct consequence of exhausted and abuse of the sexual system, is a peculiar diseased condition of the genital organs, which is accompanied by the following symptoms: Loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of sight, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, aversion to society, self-distrust, confusion of ideas, nocturnal emissions, sometimes seminal weakness and wandering gait, nothing for marriage relation, indisposition to exertion, loss of sexual power, pimples on the face, diseased urine, &c.

Now, notice is hereby given to you, the said Mary Whitting, that you are hereby required to appear before the Judge of the said Supreme Court, at the next term of said Court, to be holden at Ottawa, in and for said county, on the third Monday in April next (1857), to hear the report and proceedings in this behalf, and to show cause why the said report and decree should not be confirmed, and the said Mary Whitting be barred and foreclosed of her right of redemption in said premises, and why a decree of sale should not be made in said cause, pursuant to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

Attest: L. LELAND, Clerk.

Dated, June 11, A.D. 1857.—30-w4t

ASSIGNEE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignee of the Estate of William Gonser, lately doing business in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, will offer for sale, on Monday, the 29th day of June inst., at the house of his father, John A. Gonser, at the north end of the Court House in the City of Chicago, the following described Real Estate, to wit: The south half of the south half of the east half of the south half of the east half of the south half of the south half of the south